

GRAND SUCCESS.

The Sons and Daughters of Italy Royally Celebrate.

HON. T. B. CATRON PRESENT.

The celebration of the anniversary of the landing of Columbus by the Cristoforo Colombo society at Viviani's new building last Saturday, was one of the grandest successes imaginable, and those who attended, composed of our best citizens, enjoyed an evening of unalloyed pleasure.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the members of the society were banqueted at the San Felipe hotel, and the supper prepared by that well-known caterer, Joseph Girard, was a sumptuous one, heartily enjoyed by at least one hundred gentlemen and ladies.

After the banquet the members of the society and their numerous friends repaired to the Viviani building, where everything was in tip-top order for the ball and consecration of the society's flag.

When order was restored the Hon T. B. Catron, the republican candidate for delegate to congress, was introduced, and the distinguished visitor gave a very interesting address on Columbus. His reference to the two handsome flags (United States and Italy) which were prominently displayed, was received with hearty applause.

On the conclusion of the address of Mr. Catron, F. Jianotti, master of ceremonies, came forward and delivered an address in the Italian language, after which T. A. Finical was introduced, and he made a pleasant fifteen-minute speech.

This was followed by the consecration of the handsome and costly flag of the society. Rev. Persone, S. J., delivering the ceremonial address, and Mrs. Secondina Silva breaking the bottle of champagne.

Two little misses, Coeasia Digneo and Annie Palladino, held the flags, while Mrs. G. Palladino and Mrs. A. Muzio officiated as ladies of honor.

After the consecration of the flag Professor Wendell announced, "Get your partners for the grand march," and from that on, until 3 o'clock in the morning, the dance was kept up.

The music was rendered by the following well-known musicians: Professor Di Mauro, violin; Julian Cota, piano; G. S. Lozano, clarionette; M. D. Knight and James Devine, cornet.

SHORT NOTES.

One of the extra dances was an Italian dance called "Tarantella," and Mrs. Rosa Grande, mother of Cesar and Charles Grande, M. Mauro, Mrs. Rosa Palladino, M. Digneo and several more participated, to the great amusement of the crowd.

G. Palladino is president of the society; M. Mauro, vice president; F. Jianotti, secretary; A. Viviani, treasurer; Charles Grande, D. Morelli and F. Deluchi, board of trustees. The society was organized about two years ago, and has a membership of seventy-seven. They have money in the treasury, and will probably erect their own building in the near future. The society is incorporated under the laws of the territory.

M. Mauro, chairman; O. Bachechi, D. Toti and Lawrence Ozaria constitute the committee on arrangements, and they left nothing undone for the success of the celebration. F. Jianotti was the decorator of the ball room and master of ceremonies.

Miguel and Annie Palladino, two little children of G. Palladino, delighted the crowd by playing a violin duet.

The sandwich department was presided over by A. Viviani, Tony Carmine and Al. Gradi.

A Lombardo, Charles Melini, Cesar and Charles Grande, moved among the crowd and made everybody feel happy.

Shooting at Seles.

Last night at 6:30 o'clock a cold blooded killing took place at Helen. Jose Ortega and wife, of Los Lunas, went down to Helen on a visit to the parents of Mrs. Ortega, and just as they were leaving for their home in the evening Juan Vigil drove up to them and put three bullets into the body of Ortega, death resulting a few hours afterward. Vigil and Ortega courted the same lady, and about fifteen days ago the latter gave her hand in marriage to Ortega. Vigil, so it is said, swore that when an opportunity presented itself he would kill his more successful rival, and yesterday evening he followed out his dreadful designs.

From Tuesday's Daily.

E. Hockett, of San Marcial, came up from the south last night and is at the European.

S. Kenton and wife, of Atchison, Kansas, have arrived and are registered at the San Felipe.

Col. T. L. Burgett, a well known engineer on the Atlantic & Pacific, is in the city from the west.

John Pilsenger and wife, of Calverton, drove into the city this morning and are at the Crown this afternoon.

THE CITIZEN made a mistake in stating that Mrs. N. C. Collier accompanied Miss Carrie Collier to Indian Springs, Ga. yesterday afternoon. That wonderful blot on north third street made the same error.

Hon. F. A. Hubb II and Felipe Hurtado drove up from Pajarito this morning. They state that the republican primaries of that precinct, held last night, was enthusiastic and everything passed off pleasantly and harmoniously.

Victor Seligman has purchased the Cochiti saloon, the sale supposed to have been made to Jesse Evans having fallen through. The old proprietors of the Cochiti saloon, Messrs. Daniels & Coulter, will remain in the city and follow some other occupation.

The new electric storage system at the local office of the Postal Telegraph-Cable company, just across from the City office, was put in operation last night.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Second Annual Report of Superintendent Whiting.

He Makes Some Very Wise and Timely Suggestions.

ties into Brief Details on a Number of Subj. etc.

THE POLL TAX QUESTION.

Office Superintendent of Schools, Bernalillo county, New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 1899.

To the Hon. Amado Chavez, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Santa Fe, N. M.

Sir—I have the honor of submitting herewith my second annual report as superintendent of schools of Bernalillo county.

MARKED PROGRESS.

It will show a marked progress in educational matters over the preceding year, notwithstanding the severe financial strain to which we have been subjected.

This tax is not accomplishing the good that its authors probably hoped.

Its collection and careful guarding and expenditure is one of the most difficult problems by which I have been confronted. Since the repeal of that provision in law making it a misdemeanor for voting, it has been an almost utter impossibility to collect it in many districts; in others but a partial collection has been made.

Many of the district boards object to bringing suits against delinquents and ask that the law be made more stringent than it now is. In some districts the justice of the peace refuse process to enforce collection unless their fees are paid in advance; in other districts the tax is collected, but the schools get little or no credit therefor, because no provision of law requiring the district officials to give bond for its safe keeping and judicious expenditure. I am satisfied that there have heretofore been a number of defalcations, but they are almost impossible to prove.

The district assessors for several years have generally copied the old lists from year to year; names of persons long buried stare their descendants in the face, and those of many non-residents also appear. In twenty-five poll tax books which I had occasion to examine I found the names of one-hundred persons who were non-residents of the district, and two who were dead when the book was made, and this district was not a large one!

The poll tax books are not as a rule made in any systematic way, and are, therefore, causing confusion and delay, and would be unnecessary if the law had been complied with by the assessors. For instance: A poll tax book is made out for precinct No. 23, in which precinct are school districts 23, 37 and 39. If the school directors of district 37 and 39 desire to collect their poll tax, they must go to the board of district 23 for the names. The board of district 23 may or may not furnish them.

The assessor should be forced to make out the lists for districts 37 and 39, and necessary to insure their correctness should be obliged on his assessment tour, or previously, to make lists on the ground.

The poll tax is now a demoralizing element among the people. It should either be abolished and a contingent fund set aside for the property valuation, or some method taken for its prompt collection, safe custody and proper employment. It should be paid directly into the treasury to the credit of the contingent fund of the respective districts and drawn against by the school directors for books and salaries of the clerks who are to be approved by the superintendent of the county.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

In my journeys over the county on visits to the schools, I have found districts almost entirely without books, and no teachers, etc., and the parents of many of the pupils absolutely too poor to purchase them. Owing to the non-collection of the poll tax, and there being no school licenses from which a revenue could be derived for the contingent fund, the school directors are obliged to send them to be paid for out of the district general fund. Where liquor is sold at retail, to a large extent, as in Albuquerque, Gallup, Cabello, Bland and Allerton, there is money to purchase books for the indigent children, but in many districts where there is no salaried teacher the children must starve for mental aliment.

I would suggest some better work for primary schools than "McGuffey's First Spanish-English Elocution Reader," which translation is very old, and the introduction of the non-attendance of their children in Spanish speaking districts does more harm than good. I do not rely upon my imperfect knowledge of Spanish in this matter, but largely upon that of some of the best English-Spanish scholars in the territory.

We have no grammar, proper, in a public school. "Hyde's Practical Lessons in the use of English" and Reed and Kellogg's (graded) and Higher Lessons, are good, but a grammar—say such a one as Hays' is needed.

I hope you will lay these suggestions before the territorial board of education and that you will also call to their attention the enormous prices charged by the parties with which the board has contracted for their school books. Is it strange that the American people are becoming opposed to trusts? I should know more now than they did when I went to school forty years ago. Is it a wonder that parents give as a reason for the non-attendance of their children that public schools? Their inability to pay these prices to the publishers would not come provision of the legislature be well by which the books could be retained to the schools at lower prices?

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

I would suggest that the legislature be urged to pass a law making it incumbent upon teachers or principals of sectarian or private educational institutions, to make the superintendent of schools of their respective counties, on before the first day of September of each year, an annual report of the number of scholars, names, number and sex of pupils enrolled, average daily attendance made and female pupils, value of property and name and location of institution, and that a like report be made by the superintendents of schools of each of the incorporated towns. Should this be done, the reports of county superintendents will be of much more interest, and show more fully our educational progress. In reporting on private and sectarian schools I am greatly hampered by a non-compliance in many instances with my requests on these conduct the report for the information desired, marked contrast with their inaction has been the very kind and prompt response of the public schools of the city of Albuquerque; Sister Mary Margaret, super-

The Indian boarding school of the Sisters of Loretto, of Bernadillo; Col. G. H. Hunt, United States army, commanding at Fort Wingate, regarding the post school; the Albuquerque Industrial Indian school; Miss Ada Philbrick, of the Albuquerque Kindergarten; Rev. J. Y. Jones, of the Episcopal mission school at Pajarito; Mrs. M. A. Thayer, of the Roman Catholic school at the Indian pueblo of Ileta; Presbyterian Indian school at the pueblo of Jemez; Presbyterian Mission school, James Hot Springs, and others. Mr. J. Coyazo, private school at Grandulup, and other named schools.

To express my thanks for their courtesy.

BORDERLANDS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The county superintendent should be authorized by law to fix the boundaries of school districts now existing, where they are in conflict with the statutory boundaries. In this office there is nothing to show the boundaries of many districts.

A KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH NECESSARY.

One of the most serious obstacles to the carrying out of the school law in this county is the fact that few teachers conform to those teachers who have the qualifications required. This is a matter to which special attention should be paid in the Normal Schools and Institutes, as the summer school at the University cannot send the school districts in this country English speaking teachers, it is impossible for a person who is a good teacher for English speaking pupils, to make a success in such an one, without fair knowledge of Spanish.

THE GENERAL SCHOOL TAX LEVY.

The auditor has levied the tax and the levy for the general school year for the present fiscal year at two mills. The superintendents of the counties thereupon sent in a request for its increase to three mills, but the auditor refused to make the change—probably for reasons stated above. It would be decidedly satisfactory to most of those interested in the educational advancement of the youth of New Mexico. The levy should be increased for the coming year, if we desire to see our schools placed upon a higher plane.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

I would suggest that teachers' certificates should be good only in the county where issued, except they be approved and countersigned by the superintendent of education. A copy thereof filed with the superintendent of schools of the county in which the holder desires to teach. This would obviate the influx of teachers from counties where the standard of examination is low, to those where it is high. It would also tend to a considerable degree by the incoming teachers who hold first and second grade certificates from other counties, who are not able to secure one of the third grade or better, but there is no authority in law for their rejection. I believe it would also tend to the best interests of the territory that the several boards of examiners should have power to suspend or revoke any teacher's certificate issued by them for any reason which would have justified said board in withholding same from issuance or neglecting duty for incompetency to instruct or govern a school, or for immorality; suspend for immorality or incompetence to instruct or govern a school, the effect of any teacher's certificate that might have been granted by other territorial authorities; suspend for immorality or incompetence to instruct or govern a school, unless a personal hearing, unless the holder thereat should, after a reasonable notice, neglect or refuse to appear before the board for that purpose.

I would suggest that terms of certificate should be fixed by law as follows: first grade, four years, second grade, two years, and third grade six months; and that those holding last mentioned grade should, at succeeding examination, pass in the second or first grade, or be rejected in the board.

SCHOOL ELECTIONS AND PETITIONS FOR NEW SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Experience has shown that there should be a change in the law regarding qualifications of voters at elections for new school districts. The property qualification should be abolished, and on heads of families, be they male or female, permitted to vote for school directors or petition for new school districts.

TERMS REPORTS.

To compel teachers to make like their term reports to the county superintendent the law should be amended so that a teacher who fails to make his or her term report, shall be permitted to teach subsequently in any public school in the least reasonable manner satisfactory to the superintendent, shall be given.

The tabulated reports from teachers ought to be more full and should be accompanied by letters of transmittal, containing the abstract of each teacher's report, to call to all matters of interest relative to the conduct of their respective schools. The reports made to me for the last school year by Messrs. O. P. Hovey and J. Seward, teachers in district 21, and Frank de Thoma, in district 4, are most in this regard.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Since my last annual report, public school houses have been erected in districts 21, La Tijera, and 48, Arizpe, south, and buildings purchased in districts 10, govt., and 19, govt., in district 17, Canon de Jemez, in district 18, the same purpose. School houses were soon be erected in Chibili, district 31, Chilli, district 10; Bland, district 40, and Chilli, district 62.

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

A new school district, No. 37, Canon de la Laguna, out of a portion of district No. 28, has been formed by the superintendent; another at Bland, No. 40, still another at Allerton, No. 52; the last named being in the new mining district of Chibili. Bland has already secured thirty odd acres of land near Allerton twenty five. Schools will be opened in these districts during the present month.

MANUAL LABOR IN SCHOOLS.

As soon as the finances will permit, would most respectfully suggest that the school children in the large towns, to some extent, of manual labor, and in this connection call attention to the fact that in the public schools of old place of Albuquerque, type-writing is taught, and there is a large number of girls sewing clothing, etc., in the school year in the public school in district 4, Rancho de Albuquerque, a class instructed in needle work by Mrs. Mat. Lain de Thoma, the wife of the teacher employed.

HOME TEACHERS.

It has been my policy from the beginning, to encourage the employment of persons who reside in New Mexico as teachers in the public schools in this county. Where teachers can be found among us well qualified as strangers, I do not object and am glad to employ the former as instructors of the youth, instead of the latter. Of course there may be some positions where it is proper to employ distinguished educators from abroad, who are peculiarly fitted for the position, but I think I have filled we have home talent more than sufficient. Believing this, I have discarded all applicants from abroad.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

The school census as given in the tabulated report, is as follows: Total children in Bernalillo county between ages of 5 and 21 years, an apparent

over 267, but a small increase of 49 over the census of 1893, because of an error in the former census of 106. That for this year is given from the returns of the directors of all the districts in the county, and including Gallup and the city of Albuquerque extend to 35, 46, 49 and 50 from which no returns were received. The figures for these districts are given from the census of 1893, viz: No. 35, 48; No. 46, 27; No. 49, 26; No. 50, 16; total, 117. The census in these small districts will vary but very little either way from the figures given.

TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

The report shows the employment of 34 male and 41 female teachers, a total of 75. Also an enrollment of 3,167 pupils, the number of public schools 55, and the number of months taught 277.

RECEIPTS.

	1904
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1903	\$15 08 1/2
From county school fund	5,951
From city of Albuquerque	3,911
From other sources	1,000
Total	\$10,916 1/2

EXPENDITURES.

	1904
For teachers' wages	\$12,125
For fuel, etc.	8,550
School houses and grounds	13,125
Total	\$33,800

No account is made of the receipts and expenditures in the city of Albuquerque whose school officials report directly to you. I apportioned to the board of education of that city during the year the sum of \$1,937 40, which does not appear in the report given above from county school fund.

The Gallup expenditures are in full but not the receipts. The licenses, fines, etc., paid into the town treasury to the credit of the board of education, I have no account of.

SCHOOLS IN ALBUQUERQUE.

The city of Albuquerque may well be proud of its educational facilities. The University of New Mexico located here is under the care of an excellent board of regents and a well equipped faculty. The government Indian school is an institution of the highest order. The Normal, the New West academy has been reorganized and is now conducting as a boarding school under Prof. G. H. Ramsey, a well known educator. St. Vincent's academy is conducted by the Sisters of Charity of the Roman Catholic church, who also have charge of the parish school of St. Mary's, for boys. There is a flourishing kindergarten under the able management of Miss Ada Philbrick. The public school buildings, four in number, are large, commodious, modern brick structures, costing in the neighborhood of \$60,000. The high school occupies a portion of one of these buildings but will soon have a separate edifice. I regret to say that the Presbyterian Indian school and Methodist Episcopal college are awaiting better times for resumption of operations. The Great Military Institute is in a flourishing condition.

There has been expended at Albuquerque alone about the sum of \$400,000 for college and school buildings and grounds, and almost all of it within the past six years.

GALLUP.

This flourishing coal mining town on the line of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad is progressing rapidly in its educational affairs. There is a large attendance of pupils and a large teacher force, headed with Prof. D. M. Richards at its head. The great draw back has been and is the lack of suitable school houses in the town proper, and at Gibson. Bonds have been voted for building purposes, and as the school authorities are a body of gentlemen, they will undoubtedly soon be floated and proper edifices erected.

DEATHS.

I have been deeply pained by the deaths, since my last annual report, of the school directors of this county, Felix Philbrick and Algonquino Jose Sanchez, of Rancho de Atrisco. They were good men who bore patiently the burdens placed upon their shoulders by their neighbors, and died in harness. They were both, alike, anxious for the education of the children of the new generation of their countrymen, and took great personal interest in the schools under their charge. The cause of education can ill afford to lose their example.

I am sir, respectfully,
H. K. WHITE, JR.,
County Superintendent.

*Add to this enrollment 1,427, for government, private and sectarian schools gives a total enrollment of 4,594, and of total census of last school year of 5,598.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctor she had Consumption, and that there was no hope of recovery, but that she must die. She discovered completely cured her and it says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Rogers, 138 Florida street San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without success everything else but the bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally tall. It is such results, of which these samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs & Colds. Free trial bottles at Dr. Thos. Rogers & Son's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

Well Wishes.

The newspapers of the territory—the papers conducted by true journalists—are saying some nice words about the CITIZENS entering upon its ninth volume but there is a jealous sneer on No. Third street, this city, whose head knave against all enterprises, which has as yet notified its editors, Capt. C. O'Connor, Robert A. and Major Fritsch, note the existence of a new item and these quarters.

The Las Vegas Optic has our thanks for the following pleasant item:

On Wednesday, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, CITIZENS entered upon its ninth volume, and we congratulate upon the success it has secured and the prospect it enjoys. The Optic wishes it long and continued prosperity.

A toothache or headache may be cured by it. A touch of rheumatism or neuralgia, a headache, a toothache, a cold or a sore promptly relieved and the patient healed in much less time than when no medicine has to be sent for. A sprain may be promptly treated before inflammation sets in, which is the case when it comes. A cold or the throat otherwise requires cure and bruises should receive immediate treatment before the parts become swollen, which can only be done by Pain Balm is kept at hand. A throat may be cured before it comes. A toothache or headache may be cured by applying it twice a day for one week or two. A lame back may be cured and several days of valuable time saved or a pain in the side or chest relieved without paying a doctor for it. It will never regret it. For sale by T. H. Burgess & Son, Druggists.

Steam heat free—Stores, offices, bedrooms; gas, electric light and water on every floor. N. T. Armijo building.

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